



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 8, 1956

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### CHRISTMAS CARDS

Interested persons may order attractive Christmas cards and make a donation to the United Nations Children's Fund at the same time. The cards are sold in boxes of 10 for \$1, and proceeds are used to help needy children all over the world. For a pamphlet and order form, write UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York.

### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

America's oldest Senator celebrated his 89th birthday last Tuesday (October 2) in the Belgian Congo. Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island is in Africa making a 6-week, 12,000-mile tour for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

### LARGEST TANKER

The biggest tanker in the world was launched not long ago in Japan. The ship, the *Universe Leader*, weighs over 84,000 tons and is 780 feet long. It is too large to pass through the Suez or Panama Canals.

### USIA ACTIVE

The United States Information Agency recently reported on its activities during the first 6 months of this year. The organization supplied 150 foreign television stations with more than 460 TV programs for their use; extended its daily 2-hour American music program from Europe to the whole world; and distributed 27 million pamphlets, leaflets, and posters to help describe America and explain our policies abroad.

### OIL FIND

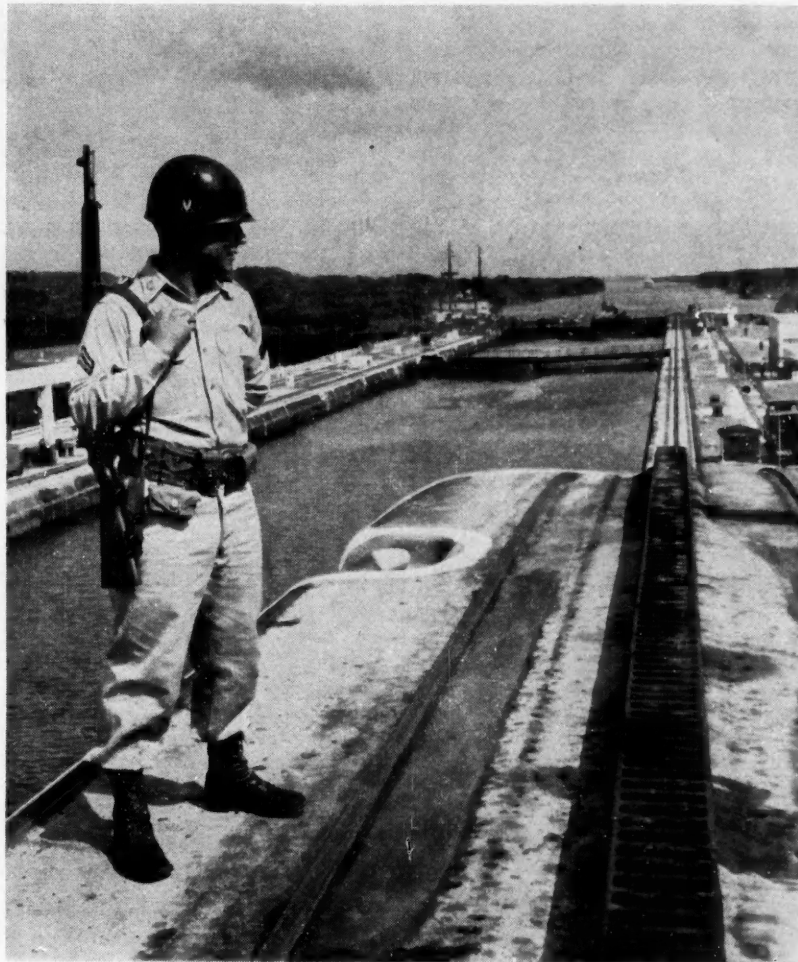
Oil has been found in the eastern jungles of Costa Rica. This discovery has excited experts who have also found petroleum along the eastern coasts of other Central American countries. They think the area may have the same large resources that lie along the Louisiana, Texas, and Mexican coastlines.

### FASTER MAIL

The Post Office Department will use thousands of new vehicles to speed mail delivery to the nation. More than 2,900 new trucks, 1,500 motor scooters, and 6,000 letter carrier carts have been ordered. These expanded facilities will help harried postmen handle the usual Christmas rush more easily.

### PEACETIME SPENDING

The cost of running the U. S. government from July 1 this year through next June 30 will be \$69,100,000,000. This amounts to about \$407 for every person in the country. It is more money than the government has ever spent in a peacetime year. The all-time peak was in 1944, during World War II, when the cost was \$707 per person.



A U. S. SOLDIER vigilantly stands guard along the Panama Canal

## Our Canal in Panama

Suez Crisis Has Brought Demands from Some Quarters That We Share Control of Vital American Waterway

**W**HEN Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt's leader, recently called for a group of nations to help him work out a solution to the Suez crisis, 15 countries or so answered his plea.

Nasser's intention, it is plain, was to organize a number of countries whose sympathies lay largely with Egypt. Such a group might offset the influence of the western nations which have been resisting Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. Among these western lands have been Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Most of the countries endorsing Nasser's proposal are either communist nations or lands which consider themselves to be "neutral" in world affairs. But one member of the group fitted neither classification. It was Panama, a Central American nation about the size of South Carolina.

A country of about 900,000 people, Panama has always been regarded as a solid member of the free world. It belongs to the Organization of American States, and has close relations with the United States. Yet, by responding to Nasser's invitation, Panama showed she does not always see eye to eye with us.

Panama's stand indicated her resentment at not having been invited by the western powers to the London

conference on the Suez problem. Panamanian officials claim they should have been asked to attend. They say that merchant ships flying Panama's flag are among the important users of the Suez Canal.

To this view, the western powers reply, "Panama wasn't invited to the conference because she actually is not a big user of the Suez Canal. Most of the ships flying her flag are not actually owned nor manned by natives of Panama. They are merely registered in Panama to escape certain taxes or labor regulations to which they would be subject in their home countries. Registration permits them to fly Panama's flag."

Officials of Panama also say they should have been asked to London because the canal which cuts through their land "is in some respects similar to the Suez Canal." Behind this statement is the hint that Panama should have a voice in running the U. S. waterway.

No responsible official in Panama has suggested that his country do as Nasser did at Suez and seize the canal. Among Panamanian leaders, there is a reluctance to talk publicly about the matter. Yet it is plain that U. S. control of the Panama Canal may be

(Concluded on page 6)

## Parties Debating Economic Issues

"Prosperity" Is One of the Big Subjects of Controversy in Election Struggle

**"P**ROSPERITY" is one of the main themes being emphasized by Republican speakers and writers during the 1956 election race. GOP spokesmen declare that American living standards, under the Eisenhower administration, are the highest that any country has ever known.

Democrats, meanwhile, claim that Republican leaders are trying to mislead and confuse the voters on this subject. While acknowledging the fact that average U. S. earnings are high, Democratic campaigners insist that many groups—such as the farmers—aren't sharing in the nation's general prosperity.

The Democrats go on to argue that GOP leaders are chiefly interested in the economic well-being of big business corporations, and that the Eisenhower administration shows comparatively little concern over what happens to laboring people and others with small or medium incomes.

Republicans vigorously deny this charge. They declare that President Eisenhower and his followers are doing all they can for the nation as a whole, without showing favoritism toward any particular group.

Both parties recognize the fact that there have been tremendous changes in the U.S. economic scene during recent years. Family incomes, for instance, are far higher today than in the late 1930's. Roughly 20 years ago, only 1 family in each 45 received an annual income of \$5,000 or more. But last year, according to Department of Commerce figures, about 20 families in each 45 earned that much.

### Credit to Both

Part of this increase occurred while the Democrats were in power, and part of it came during the Eisenhower administration. One could cite various other gains that have continued through periods of Democratic and of Republican rule.

Even so, the parties are in sharp disagreement over which has done and can do more to promote healthy economic conditions for our country. Such a dispute arises in every Presidential and congressional election race.

This week the AMERICAN OBSERVER summarizes Republican and Democratic views on business conditions and labor questions. Statements for both parties are to be found on page 2, in the fifth article of our campaign series.

Study both sides of this and other issues; then do all you can to help the party which you favor.

(Please turn to page 2)



# Weekly Political Debate - - U. S. Prosperity

(Fifth of an Election Campaign Series by Tom Myer)

## What GOP Says

**T**HE average U. S. family income last year reached an all-time record of \$5,520, compared to \$5,120 just 4 years ago. It is true that prices of consumers' goods have risen slightly in the meantime. But even with this price rise taken into account, the average family was about \$280 better off in 1955 than in 1952.

Nearly 67,000,000 Americans now have jobs. This is another all-time record. Meanwhile, says Labor Secretary James Mitchell, "unemployment is down close to a peacetime low."

According to Democrats, big corporations have reaped most of the benefits of "Eisenhower prosperity." However, a recent economic study made by a well-known magazine shows that people working for wages and salaries now receive a larger portion of the national income than they did before Eisenhower took office.

It is important to note that such achievements have been made *in time of peace*. The major economic booms during recent Democratic administrations were touched off by heavy *wartime* demands for materials and labor.

President Eisenhower and other GOP leaders are largely responsible for today's healthy economic conditions. They have given a tremendous boost to our system of private enterprise. They have done so by reaffirming the principle that American business should be kept relatively free of federal control or interference.

For example, GOP leaders try to keep the government out of disputes that arise between labor and management. Largely because of this policy,



**SECRETARY of Labor James Mitchell**, a leading defender of the Eisenhower administration's claim that its policies are keeping the country prosperous

says President Eisenhower, the last 3½ years have witnessed a remarkable period of labor peace.

Management and labor now make a real effort to settle their own quarrels. Under Democratic administrations, such disputes often were allowed to drag on and on, with each side waiting to see what the government would do.

Eisenhower and his aides run the federal government itself on a more businesslike basis than did the Democrats. By 1954, the year after he took office, a federal tax cut of nearly 7½ billion dollars was made possible.

Democratic spokesmen try to obscure the Eisenhower administration's

fine record on economic matters. They argue, for example, that farm people are not sharing in the nation's present prosperity. But such farm difficulties as exist were created by the policies of recent Democratic administrations. [For detailed pro-and-con discussion of the farm issue, see AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 24.]

Democrats say that the GOP is trying to "buy votes" with federal money in the farming areas and elsewhere. Actually, funds spent under various farm programs are devoted more than ever before to putting agriculture on a sound basis.

### Money Supply

Instead of trying to "buy votes" anywhere, GOP leaders have had the courage to adopt measures which, from a strictly political viewpoint, may seem unwise. To keep prices from rising too rapidly, the government has taken various steps that make borrowing more difficult and thus tighten up on the supply of money. Such measures are often thought to be politically unpopular, but the Eisenhower administration has taken them for the good of the country.

These efforts have achieved worthwhile results. The U. S. cost of living has risen only 2 per cent during the Eisenhower administration, whereas it rose about 12 per cent in Truman's last 4 years.

The Democrats contend that small business firms have suffered since President Eisenhower entered the White House. But GOP leaders are responsible for the creation of the Small Business Administration, which helps these concerns in a number of ways. It should be noted that small companies now handle about a third of all defense work done by private enterprise for Uncle Sam.

Finally, Democratic spokesmen insist that the GOP is unfriendly toward labor. Actually, the Eisenhower administration has advocated many measures for labor's benefit.

An example: "minimum wage" legislation. In most industries whose products are sold across state boundaries, a federal law protects the workers against extremely low wages. Prior to 1955, the law guaranteed such workers at least 75¢ an hour, but early last year President Eisenhower recommended an increase. Some months later he signed a bill raising the minimum wage to \$1.00 an hour.

A great many of Eisenhower's recommendations on behalf of labor have been turned down by the Democratically controlled 84th Congress.

Democrats constantly complain about the Taft-Hartley labor relations law, which was passed by a Republican Congress over President Truman's veto in 1947. If this act were really unfavorable toward labor, the nation's workers couldn't possibly be getting along so well as they are today.

Democrats seem intent on creating dissatisfaction and destroying the spirit of unity that has grown during the last 3½ years, but they can't hide the fact that our nation's economy is sound and healthy.

## Democratic Views

**I**T is the Republicans—not the Democrats—who seek to obscure the facts about business conditions. America's economy is naturally growing to keep pace with the rapid increase in population. In terms of national output, however, the rate of growth has been slower during Eisenhower's administration than during most of Truman's. "Wealthy people and big business concerns have benefited more than anyone else from 'Eisenhower prosperity.'"

Between 1952 and last year, General Motors' profits went up 113 per cent and Ford's went up 274 per cent, while auto workers' wages rose only 14 per cent. Similar contrasts appear in various other industries.

Not only have the huge corporations fared much better than their employees; they also have done better than the country's small businessmen and its farmers. Large companies—those worth more than \$100,000,000—saw their profits rise 61 per cent between 1952 and 1955. The profits of small business firms—companies worth less than \$250,000—went down 52 per cent during the same period, and farm incomes fell about 26 per cent.

Republicans dismiss the subject of unemployment by saying that jobless workers make up a very small part of the nation's labor force. But what about the 2,200,000 Americans who are included in this group, and what about their families? It isn't so easy for these people to shrug off the problem.

Unemployment is concentrated in certain localities such as Detroit, a city where last month—according to Adlai Stevenson—1 out of every 9 workers was without a job. When conditions of this kind prevail anywhere in America, the country's top officials should be trying hard to correct them—instead of boasting about prosperity.

Republican leaders constantly say that they don't want the government to be too active in economic affairs. But they keep it active in helping big business, while permitting it to neglect needy groups of the population.

### Taxes Cited

Look at the tax-reduction measure that was recommended by the Eisenhower administration and passed by a Republican-controlled Congress in 1954. Out of every dollar of long-range tax relief in that bill: 73¢ went to business corporations; 18¢ went to families earning more than \$5,000 a year; and only 9¢ went to families earning less than \$5,000 a year.

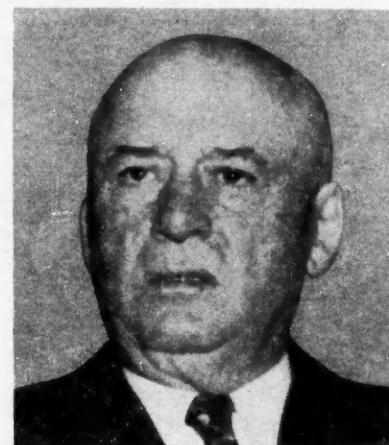
Incidentally, the Republicans take credit for a tax reduction of nearly 7½ billion dollars which occurred in 1954. But most of this reduction—about 6 billion dollars' worth, in fact—took place automatically under laws which had been passed while the Democrats were still in power.

When issues involving labor and management arise, most GOP leaders can be found lined up against the workers and their unions. In 1947 a Republican Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto. In many ways this law restricts and hinders union activities.

During Eisenhower's administra-

tion, very few measures to benefit labor have been adopted. The Republicans do claim credit for at least one—the law boosting guaranteed minimum wages in most interstate industries to \$1.00 an hour. But the facts about this law are as follows:

In 1955 Eisenhower recommended that the minimum wage, which was then 75¢ an hour, be raised to 90¢. He opposed any greater increase. But Congress, under Democratic leadership, passed a bill which set \$1.00 as



**SPEAKER Sam Rayburn** of the House of Representatives, a Democrat, sharply challenges Republican assertions about the nation's economic position today

the minimum. President Eisenhower signed this bill, and Republicans have been claiming credit for the \$1.00 minimum wage ever since.

Republicans boast of keeping down the prices of goods which consumers buy. The cost of living, they point out, has risen "only 2 per cent" since Eisenhower took office. They neglect to add that this entire 2-per-cent rise has occurred within the last few months, and that prices today are going up quite rapidly. They also fail to point out that most of the price rise in Truman's last 4 years came during the Korean War.

GOP spokesmen deny making any election-year effort to "buy votes," yet many observers in the farming region say that the soil-bank program is now being used for this very purpose. Under the soil-bank plan, farmers receive payments if they withdraw part of their land from the production of surplus crops. Because Republicans are now unpopular in most agricultural areas, they are paying many farmers during this election year for "withdrawing" land that was expected to produce practically nothing anyway.

Republican spokesmen even try to tell the voter that Democratic administrations weren't able to give this country prosperity except in time of war. But certainly America was at peace from 1933 through 1939, and our people's total earnings rose from about 47 billion dollars to almost 73 billion during that period. In the peacetime years 1946 through 1949, such earnings rose from about 178 billion dollars to more than 205 billion.

It is under Democratic leadership that our nation as a whole has made the best economic progress in the past and will do so in the future.



## Three Winners

### By Clay Coss

**P**AULINE Betz Addie, Doris Hart, and Shirley Fry are the three leading women tennis players in the world today. The first two are professionals, and Miss Fry is an amateur.

These stars have won the highest tennis honors available. They have all won the Wimbledon and U. S. National Championships. Players from many countries participate in these two tournaments.

Mrs. Addie was the national amateur champion for four years. She and Miss Hart are currently the No. 1 and 2 women pro players, and Shirley Fry won the national amateur title at Forest Hills in September.

The life experiences of these women offer both a lesson and an inspiration to others. Take the case of Doris Hart, for example. As a very young girl, she was badly crippled as a result of a knee ailment. With determination and grit, plus the help of a good doctor and her family, Doris overcame her handicap and climbed to the top in the tennis world.

Shirley Fry furnishes another illustration of what a person can do if he or she has sufficient determination. To win the U. S. amateur title required 16 attempts on her part.

Miss Fry became discouraged many times—even considered quitting tournament tennis on occasions. But she kept coming back for another try until finally, after 16 long years, she reached her goal of winning the national championship.

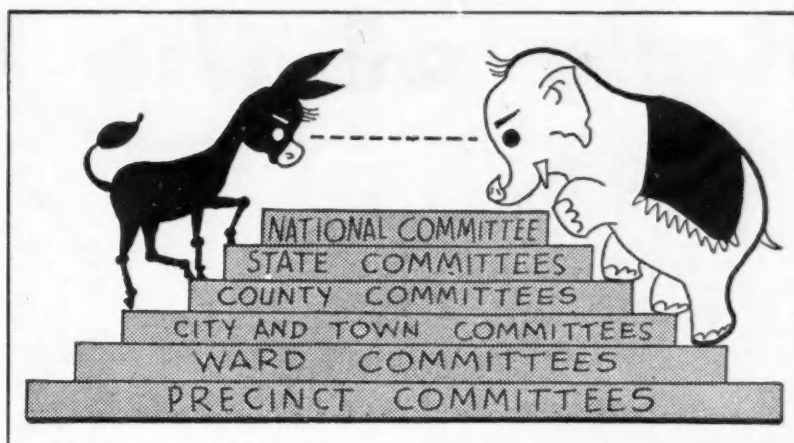
The quality of modesty is well represented in all three of these sports figures. For example, it has been said of Pauline Betz Addie that, if her friends did not already know of her tennis fame, they would never find out from her. Doris Hart and Shirley Fry share this admirable trait.

All in all, these tennis stars have demonstrated qualities which are desirable in every aspect of living. Despite their strong desire to win, they have splendid reputations for sportsmanship.

Mrs. Addie, in addition to her other achievements, is the mother of four lively children—perhaps tennis stars of tomorrow. The proud father is Bob Addie, sports columnist for the *Washington Post*.



THE WORLD'S three greatest women tennis players today. (From left) Shirley Fry, Doris Hart, Pauline Betz Addie. They have long been good friends.



**ORGANIZATION** of a political party from top to bottom. In the Republican Party, the man who directs this entire set-up is Dwight Eisenhower. As President, he is the top leader in his party. For the Democrats, Adlai Stevenson holds a similar position in his role as Presidential candidate.

## The Parties at Work

## Campaign Offers Many Challenging Tasks

**T**HE United States, as we all know, has a 2-party system. Almost all important public offices—national, state, and local—are held by Republicans or Democrats. Each of these parties appeals to voters from every section of the country and from all walks of life. There are both Democrats and Republicans among workers, farmers, businessmen, professional people, and every other group of our population.

The parties select candidates for political offices, work for their candidates in election campaigns, help to educate citizens on political issues, encourage voters to go to the polls, and engage in numerous other activities.

### National Committees

Each party is under the direction of a national committee composed of 1 man and 1 woman from every state and territory plus the District of Columbia. Leonard Hall is chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee. Headquarters of both parties are in Washington, D. C.

The national committees collect funds, distribute literature, provide speakers, and gather facts to be used in the Presidential campaign. They also help candidates for Congress in the various states.

The organization of each party may be compared to a pyramid. At the top

is the national committee. Step by step downward is a committee for every state, county, city and town, ward, and precinct. All these groups work together in the effort to win political victories for national, state, and local candidates of their parties.

The committees which have the most direct contact with the voters are those in the *precincts*. They are at the bottom of the party pyramids and therefore closest to the people.

Each of these small areas within a city has about 300 to 600 voters. The precinct leaders and their committee helpers play a powerful role in elections.

To carry out his job, the precinct leader directs a door-to-door survey of eligible voters in his district. He attempts to learn how people feel toward his party and to persuade them to vote for its candidates.

In addition, the precinct leader makes arrangements for getting out the vote on election day. Special election-day committees are set up. These may include a baby-sitting committee to allow mothers to get to the polls; an automobile committee to provide transportation to and from voting places for those who need it; and a committee to keep an eye on the polling centers to prevent irregularities in voting procedure or practices.

It is clear that the political parties are a vital part of our democratic system of government. All Americans, including high school youths, may exert a great deal of influence by working for the party of their choice.

After deciding which party more nearly represents his own belief, a young person should consult the organization's local headquarters. He may be asked to help out in the office with typing, messenger, or other work. Or he may be assigned to go from home to home in an effort to win support for his party's candidates. In that case, he will have to read pamphlets presenting the views of his party on the main issues so that he can speak intelligently with the voters.

On election day, both adult and youth party leaders are needed to serve on the various special committees—baby-sitting, transportation, etc. No matter what tasks you may perform as a volunteer political worker, it is interesting and challenging to work actively for the party of your choice, for your favorite candidates, and for the cause of democracy.

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. All through the trial, the defendant was *adamant* (ăd'ă-mănt) in stating his case that he was innocent. (a) unyielding (b) unconvincing (c) convincing (d) angry.
2. *Beneficence* (bĕ-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns) is a trait the dictator did not possess. (a) understanding (b) kindness (c) shrewdness (d) honesty.
3. The committee's program was a *fiasco* (fĕ-ăs'kō). (a) success (b) let-down (c) surprise (d) failure.
4. Most people in public life are *gregarious* (grĕ'gĭr'ĭ-ūs); that is, they (a) prefer to be alone (b) enjoy the company of others (c) work too hard (d) eat too much.
5. Both his supporters and opponents agreed that he was a *jocular* (jōk'ŭ-lĕr) person. (a) serious-minded (b) honest (c) witty (d) extremely talkative.
6. The employer's belief that the man he hired had *latent* (lă'tĕnt) talents proved to be quite correct. (a) hidden (b) musical (c) inventive (d) managerial.
7. The keynote speaker at the convention appeared to be *dogmatic* (dōg-măt'ĭk) in his views. (a) uncertain (b) well-informed (c) strongly opinionated (d) calm and moderate.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

[illegible]

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographical area.

1. Secretary of Labor who is a leading spokesman in defending the Eisenhower economic policies.
2. Nicaraguan president, recently assassinated by political enemies.
3. Capital of New York.
4. Winning designer of a special Children's Stamp is a graduate of Roosevelt High School in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The *Santa* \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the ships used by Columbus on his voyage to the western world.
6. Speaker of the House, a Democrat, who is highly critical of the Eisenhower Administration's claims on the issue of prosperity.
7. An explorer who, historians think, reached America before Columbus did.
8. New president of Panama is Ernesto de la \_\_\_\_\_.

## Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Pakistan. VERTICAL: 1. Egypt; 2. Ghana; 3. McKay; 4. India; 5. Morse; 6. Minton; 7. Santa Fe; 8. Warren.



# The Story of the Week

## Leader of Panama

Ernesto de la Guardia faces a host of problems as Panama's new president (see page 1 story). Though he has been in office for only a week, de la Guardia is already spending long hours on the job at his desk in the land's capital of Panama City. He replaced Ricardo Arias Espinosa as president of Panama on October 1.

De la Guardia, 52, is a prominent businessman in his country. He manages an air-conditioning firm, a weekly publication, and other enterprises. He has held a number of public posts, including that of Panama's vice presidency.

Early in life, de la Guardia attended the American-run schools in the Panama Canal Zone. He then went to Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, for his advanced education.

Though de la Guardia has been critical of some of our policies in running the Panama Canal, the Central American leader is widely regarded as a good friend of the United States.



NEW PRESIDENT OF PANAMA  
Ernesto de la Guardia

**Reactionary.** A person who wants to turn back and adopt political and other policies followed in the past.

**Radical.** Someone who favors immediate and drastic political and economic changes.

**Welfare state.** A nation whose government adopts far-reaching social security measures, national health insurance, or similar policies is sometimes called a welfare state.

All these and similar terms are often used in an unfavorable sense by political opponents. As a general rule, it is much better to find out exactly how a public leader stands on each controversial issue than it is to be influenced by a label attached to him.

## Nicaragua in Trouble

Will Nicaragua hold elections in the winter of 1957 as scheduled? Friends of the little Central American land fear that there is little hope for such elections as matters now stand.

Nicaragua put restrictions on all political activities a short time ago when President Anastasio Somoza was shot by an assassin. Somoza died of his wounds a little more than a week ago.

Now Luis Anastasio Somoza, 33-year-old son of the late Nicaraguan chief executive, heads the country's government. Observers believe there is little likelihood that the new president will go ahead with the proposed 1957 elections in view of what has happened.

Opposition leaders in Nicaragua say that the deceased Somoza, who came into power during the 1930's, ruled his country with an iron fist. He acquired great amounts of property, and, like a king, put his sons in positions of political power.

Supporters argue that Anastasio Somoza did a great deal for his country during the time he was in office. It is also pointed out that he was a very good friend of the United States.

Nicaragua is slightly smaller than Florida. Most of its 1,202,000 people are very poor, and only about 4 out of every 10 of them can read and write.

Most Nicaraguans eke out a living by working on large plantations which grow bananas, cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rice, and tobacco.

## Columbus and Ericson

Both Christopher Columbus and Leif Ericson are being honored this month for exploring the Western Hemisphere.

Columbus, an Italian navigator who sailed under the Spanish flag, started his voyage across the Atlantic on August 13, 1492, with 3 small ships and 100 men. The tiny vessels were the *Santa Maria*, *Niña*, and *Pinta*. Finally, on October 12 of that year, Columbus sighted land—probably an island in the Bahamas—from aboard the *Santa Maria*. He and his men took possession in the name of Spain.

Ericson, a Norseman, is believed to have come to the mainland of North America in the year 1000. Because he found wild grapes growing in the strange land, he named it "Vinland." We still don't know just where he landed. It may have been in Nova Scotia, New England, or even New Jersey. His feat is celebrated in Norway and in some of our states on October 9.

## President's Assistant

Whenever President Eisenhower is away from the White House, a number of his duties are handled by Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President. Even when the Chief Executive is in his offices, Adams has countless jobs to do.

On an average day, Adams arrives at his White House office at 7:30 in the morning, and often stays until 7 or later at night. In the morning, he generally goes over a giant stack of letters, reports, and documents. He then attends meetings with the President, various White House staff members, congressmen, and other public officials.

Later in the day, Mr. Adams attends more top-level meetings and talks with visitors to the White House. When he goes home at night, he usually takes with him a brief case filled with official papers.

Mr. Adams makes many important decisions to save the President's time. He arranges appointments and plans the work of the White House offices. The final say on all his duties, of course, belongs to the President.

Born in 1899, Adams was the son of a grocer. As a young man, he served in World War I as a Marine. After the war, he attended Dartmouth College.

After leaving school, he went to work in a logging camp in Vermont. In time, he became the manager of a large lumber and pulp firm.

Adams got his first taste of politics after he moved to New Hampshire. He was elected to that state's legislature



SHERMAN ADAMS  
Assistant to the President

in 1941. Four years later, he was sent to Congress. In 1948, he became governor of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1950.

During the Presidential election campaign of 1952, Adams left his state to help Eisenhower run his election campaign. When Eisenhower entered the White House, he brought Adams to Washington to work with him as his chief assistant.

## Stamp Design Winner

A new postage stamp designed by a high school student may soon appear on letters you receive by mail. The stamp, which will honor the world's children, bears the words: "Friendship is the Key to World Peace." The stamp is expected to be made available to the public later this fall.

Ronald Dias designed the special children's stamp while a senior at Roosevelt High School in Honolulu. He was winner of a student stamp design contest held last spring. Young people in all 48 states and U. S. territories were eligible to enter the competition.

Ronald Dias, 19, hopes some day to work as an artist for the Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood. Just now, he is managing a motel in Burbank, California, while continuing his art studies.

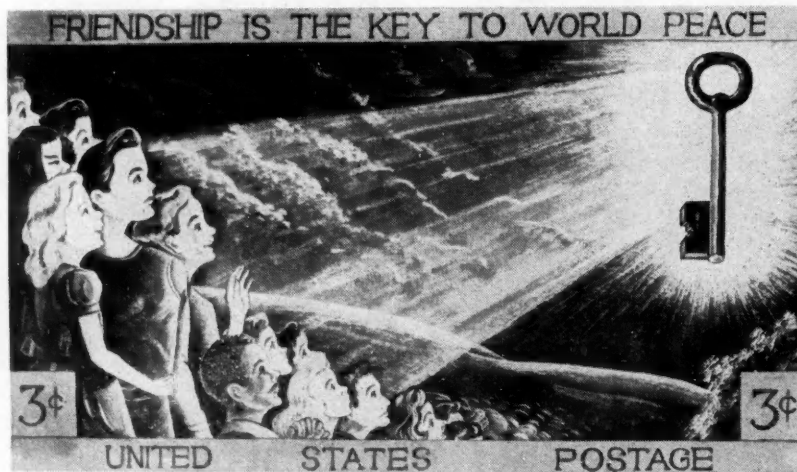
## UN and the Suez

The eyes of the world are now on the UN headquarters in New York City. There, in the Security Council, the foreign affairs chiefs of the United States, Britain, France, and other countries began debate a few days ago on the future of the Suez Canal.

The Security Council is going over a number of proposals concerning the future of the Suez Canal, which Egypt took away from a private canal organ-



RONALD DIAS, former student at Roosevelt High School, Honolulu, designed the Children's Stamp above (see story)





ization last July. The western nations want the waterway to be operated by a new global body in which the various countries whose ships use the canal would be represented. India has suggested a plan whereby Egypt would continue to operate the canal but would do so under international supervision.

Other plans are likely to be brought up for consideration before a final decision, if any, is reached by the UN. Meanwhile, Egypt has also asked the world body to check into Egyptian charges that Britain and France used military threats in an effort to get Egypt to return the canal to its former owners—a firm in which the 2 western countries had a major interest. Britain and France deny the charges.

### On the Political Fence

Both the Democrats and the Republicans are making an all-out bid for the support of "independent" voters—citizens who are not regular members of either of the 2 big political parties. Observers believe that the votes of this group of Americans may decide the outcome of this year's elections.

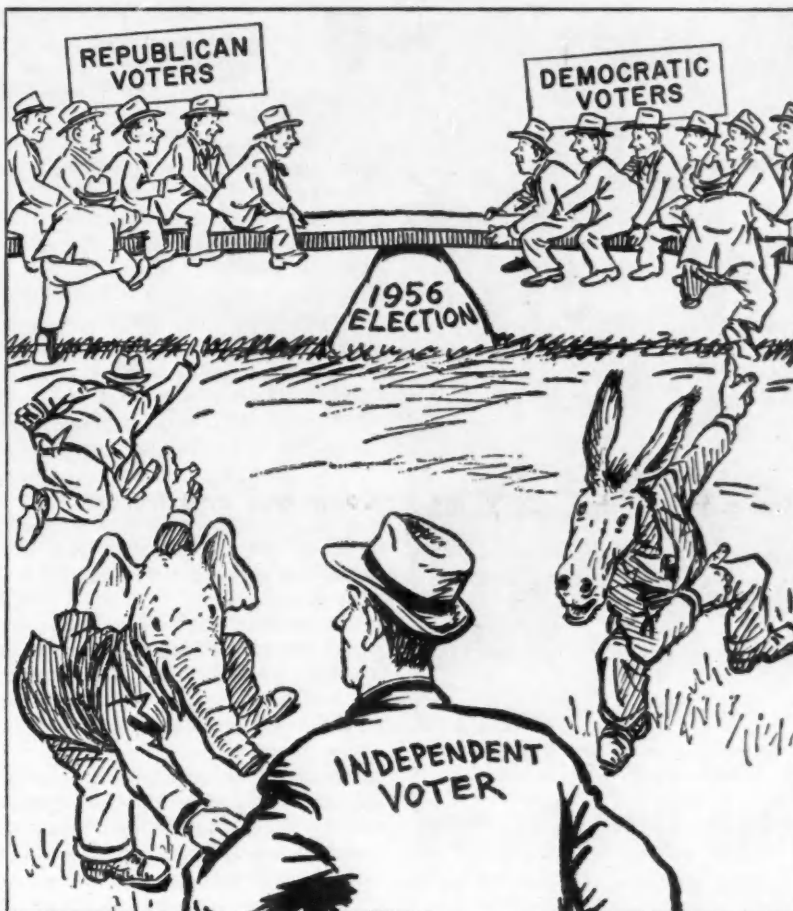
According to public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup, an estimated 60,000,000 Americans will go to the polls this fall. On the basis of nation-wide sample polls, Dr. Gallup concludes that some 48,000,000 of these citizens have just about made up their minds on how they will vote in November.

That leaves 12,000,000 Americans who haven't yet definitely decided whether to vote for the Republican or the Democratic Presidential candidate! Many of these "undecided" citizens say they will wait until further along in the election campaign before making up their minds on how they will vote.

### Teen-Age Poll

"Do teen-agers have bad manners?" This question was asked of teachers all over the country by *Teen Etiquette*, a youth column in the *Washington Star*, an evening newspaper in the nation's capital.

The teachers who replied to this poll



"HE'S GOING to throw a lot of weight around." Both parties are making a strong bid for the support of independent voters.

gave widely varying answers. One teacher thought only 10 per cent of all youths have bad manners—another one thought as many as 75 per cent do. On the average, it was felt that 24 per cent are guilty in this respect.

Another survey made by a youth research expert, Eugene Gilbert of New York City, shows that many teenagers themselves are critical of their manners, and feel that they should be improved.

How do you feel on this subject? What percentage of your friends and acquaintances do you feel are bad-mannered too much of the time? In what ways do they display their crude behavior? Why, in your opinion, do they act as they do? What might you

and your classmates do—that is not already being done—to promote better teen-age manners in school, at athletic contests, on buses and street cars, in movies and other public places, and at home.

Write us your opinions on these questions, and we shall summarize the answers in the form of a nation-wide poll which should be of real interest to all of you.

### In Brief

Israel's border has been the scene of new flare-ups of fighting between Jews and Arabs in recent weeks. In bloody localized fighting recently, both sides suffered a number of casualties. United Nations on-the-spot truce observers are trying to get the 2 sides to stop the fighting.

Western officials are taking a close look at a Soviet-built MIG-15 plane recently flown to Denmark by a Polish flyer who fled his homeland. The MIG is said to have new features not found on earlier models of this plane flown to western lands by other refugees from communism.

United Nations talks on a proposed international atomic agency have hit a temporary snag. Soviet representatives at the parley have opposed a provision under which the suggested agency would inspect peacetime atomic facilities in countries joining the plan. Earlier this year, in preliminary talks on the global atomic idea, the Red officials did not object to the inspection feature of the plan.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's articles will deal with (1) Which party has done the better job of handling loyalty problems in the government? and (2) India.

## News Quiz

### Economic Debate

1. According to the Democrats, which groups have made the biggest financial gains during Eisenhower's administration?
2. Tell how GOP spokesmen reply to this claim.
3. What do Republicans say about the Eisenhower administration's attitude toward Uncle Sam's role in business matters?
4. How do Democrats describe the administration's attitude on this same subject?
5. Give each party's viewpoint on the employment situation as it now stands.
6. Tell of the action taken on "minimum wages" last year. Give GOP and Democratic versions of what happened.
7. What does each group say about the Taft-Hartley Act?

### Discussion

1. What do you regard as the strongest argument, relating to economic conditions, put forth by each side? Explain your position.
2. Which group's viewpoint on economic matters do you prefer? Why?

### Panama Canal

1. According to the western powers, why wasn't Panama invited to the London conference on the Suez problem?
2. How did we secure control of the land where the Panama Canal was built?
3. Why is the waterway important for our trade and defense?
4. What views are advanced by those Panamanians who think their country should have a bigger voice in the affairs of the Canal Zone?
5. Give the arguments of those who think the canal should be placed under international control.
6. Summarize the views of U. S. leaders on proposals which would reduce our control over the Panama Canal Zone.
7. What is believed to be behind much of the anti-American feeling in Panama?
8. Describe various proposals to supplement the Panama Canal with other waterways.

### Discussion

1. Do you think the Panama Canal is more—or less—important to the United States today than when it was first constructed? Why?
2. How do you think we can best counteract anti-U. S. feeling in Panama? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about Ernesto de la Guardia.
2. Define: Liberal; conservative; middle-of-the-roader; reactionary.
3. What 2 famous explorers are being honored this month?
4. Briefly describe the duties of Sherman Adams.
5. Why are both political parties making an all-out bid for the support of independent voters?
6. Why is Nicaragua in the news?
7. What proposals are now being discussed in the UN regarding the future of the Suez Canal?

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) unyielding; 2. (b) kindness; 3. (d) failure; 4. (b) enjoy the company of others; 5. (c) witty; 6. (a) hidden; 7. (c) strongly opinionated.

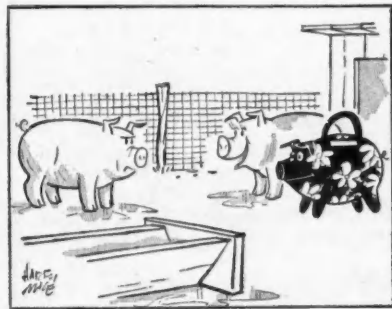
### Pronunciations

Anastasio Somoza—ā-nās-tā'syō sō-mō'sā  
Colon—kō-lōn'  
Ernesto de la Guardia—ēr-nēs'tō dā lā gwār'dē-ā  
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'ēr  
Kabul—kā'bōol  
Peiping—bay-ping  
Ricardo Arias Espinosa—ri-kār'dō ā'ryas ēs-pi-nō'sā

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man staggered down the street carrying a grandfather clock his wife had bought at an auction. A sympathetic passer-by stopped and asked, "Have you ever tried a wrist watch?"

I won't say that the orchestra was bad, but a waiter dropped a tray full of dishes and six couples got up to dance.



"I'll tell you what he's got that you haven't—money."

Man (standing in the middle of a busy intersection): Officer, can you tell me how to get to the hospital from here? Policeman: Yes. Just stand where you are.

Mr. Smith took his niece to the ballet. The little girl watched the ballerinas dancing on tiptoe awhile, then turned to her uncle and asked, "Why don't they just get taller girls?"

Lou: This jewelry once belonged to a millionaire.  
Sue: Is that a fact! What was his name?  
Lou: Woolworth.

Pete: That girl in the red dress doesn't seem very intelligent.  
Bill: I know, she hasn't paid any attention to me, either.

Dad: The only way to learn something is to begin at the bottom.  
Billy: But dad, I want to learn how to swim.





ALONG A STREET in Colon at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal

## U. S. Role in Panama Questioned

(Concluded from page 1)

brought into the Suez discussions at the United Nations.

While Panama may not raise the issue, some of the communist or neutral nations may do so. Last summer the Soviet Union said it favored having the UN discuss both the Suez Canal and "other important waterways." The latter phrase would undoubtedly include the big canal in Panama.

It was in the early years of this century that our government determined to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At that time, Panama was not a free nation but was a part of Colombia. Congress voted to build a canal if we could get Colombia's permission.

While discussions between the two countries were going on without much success, Panama revolted. She declared her independence from Colombia in 1903. The new nation quickly agreed to our building a canal.

There has been a great deal of argument about the part played by the United States in the Panamanian revolution. Certain of our critics in Latin America feel that we unduly encouraged it in order to start the canal. Other leaders in that region think the Panamanians, dissatisfied with Colombian rule, would have successfully revolted anyway.

### Treaty with Panama

At any rate, we recognized the new nation immediately and made a treaty with it. We secured control of a zone 10 miles wide across the isthmus with the right to use the land just as if it were a part of the United States, "in perpetuity" (forever).

We paid Panama \$10,000,000 for the land. We also agreed to pay an annual fee of \$250,000 a year. In 1936 we raised that to \$430,000, and last year increased the fee to \$1,930,000.

The canal was completed in 1914. Its construction was a tremendous engineering feat. Whereas the Suez Canal is a sea-level waterway, the Panama Canal has 3 sets of locks. They are like big steps over the isthmus. Gatun Lake, through which the ships pass in their 51-mile trip, is 85 feet above the sea.

The canal is of utmost importance to our commerce and defense. It permits merchant and naval ships to go from the U. S. east coast to the west coast with big savings of time and money.

Before the canal was built, a ship bound from New York to San Francisco had to circle Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America. Today, by using the Panama Canal, the ship saves 7,800 miles. A typical freighter saves 3 weeks in time. On a one-way passage, it pays about \$4,300 in tolls but saves much more than that amount in operating expenses.

Last year about 8,000 ocean-going vessels used the Panama Canal. Traffic has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Engineers say that, if the canal is to keep up with traffic, its capacity must be doubled within 40 years.

### Our Defenses

The waterway is especially important for our defenses. Because ships can move easily from the Atlantic to the Pacific and vice versa, our Navy is better able to defend our 2 coastlines, 3,000 miles apart. Along the canal, we have vital airfields, Army and Navy bases, and other defense installations.

Since the outbreak of the Suez controversy, various individuals and groups in Panama have been advocating changes in the way the canal which runs through their country is operated. A number of Panamanian newspapers, for example, are arguing that Panama should have a bigger voice in the affairs of the Canal Zone. They say:

"If Egypt is going to control the Suez Canal, then certainly Panama deserves a voice in running a canal which lies entirely within its boundaries. Even though Panama has leased the Canal Zone to the United States, the waterway is still actually a part of Panama.

"When the United States acquired the use of the zone, Panama was a young, struggling government, wholly inexperienced in international affairs. Her leaders did not realize what they were doing when they made such big

concessions. Therefore, the treaty of 1903 should be re-negotiated to give a fairer deal to Panama."

Another proposal being advanced in some quarters is that the Panama Canal should be placed under international control. Those favoring this plan say:

"The United States favors international control of the Suez Canal on the grounds that all shipping nations should have a voice in running such an important waterway. Certainly the Panama Canal is equally vital to the world's shipping nations. Therefore, the American canal, along with the Suez, should be placed under the control of the United Nations or some other international group."

U. S. leaders are opposed to these proposals which would take away part or all of the control which we now exert over the Panama Canal Zone. They say:

"The situation at Suez does not compare with that at Panama. At Suez, a private company built and operated the canal. It leased the land from Egypt. The lease was scheduled to expire in 1968.

"On the other hand, the Panama Canal was built and is owned and operated by the United States under a 2-power treaty. The treaty between the United States and Panama states that we can use the zone just as though it is a part of our country—forever.

"We have carefully lived up to all our obligations, both to Panama and to the world's shipping nations. The canal is kept open to the ships of all lands (except, of course, in time of war). Foreign ships pay the same tolls that U. S. ships do.

### Increased Fees

"As for Panama, we have been more than fair with that country. Twice, we have voluntarily raised our annual payments to her when, under the terms of the treaty, we were not required to do so. The operation of the canal has created employment and higher living standards for thousands of Panamanians. Because of the canal, the people of Panama enjoy higher incomes on the average than do the citizens of any other Central American land.

"We have fortified the Canal Zone, and it is today a major defense base for the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere. We must not give up our control of the area in any way. To permit international control of the region would be as unthinkable as to internationalize Pearl Harbor, our big defense base in Hawaii.

"Treaties, negotiated in a fair-and-square way, must be honored. We

entered into a treaty with Russia by which we secured Alaska many years ago. Certainly no one would say that this treaty should be re-negotiated. Neither should the treaty with Panama. It is to the best interests of the United States, Panama, and the entire free world that we continue to retain full control over the Panama Canal Zone."

It is unlikely that the status of the 10-mile-wide strip across Panama will be changed in any way at this time. Panama's new president, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.—who was inaugurated on October 1—has expressed his desire to maintain close relations with the United States.

Nonetheless, he will have to cope with a certain amount of anti-U. S. feeling as reflected in recent newspaper articles in Panama. Much of this sentiment, it is believed, is being stirred up by a radical group which wants to get into power. Leaders of this group are trying to embarrass President de la Guardia and weaken his position.

### Crowded Waterway

While the present talk about internationalizing the Panama Canal may blow over, another serious problem affecting the waterway confronts the United States. The canal is seriously crowded today, and ships have to wait their turn to go through it. Moreover, our largest aircraft carriers and certain other ships are too big to squeeze through.

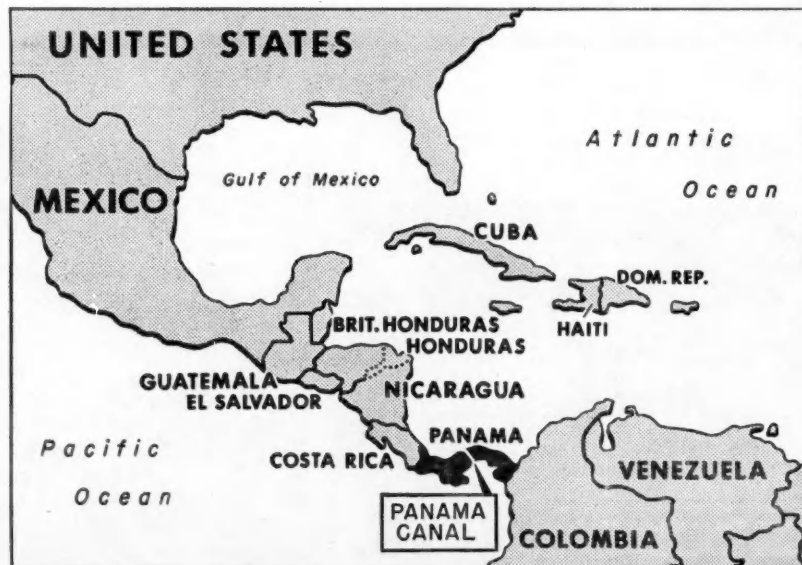
Various proposals have been put forth to meet this problem. Some suggest widening the present canal. Others think we should build a new waterway in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or another part of Panama. Of course, we would have to get permission to do so from the country involved.

One recent suggestion is that a 2-lane water passage be tunneled through the mountains of Costa Rica. One lane would move ships going from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while ships going the other way would use the second lane.

Such an underground canal, its backers say, would be safe from air attack and would not be affected by fog or heavy storms which often hamper traffic in the Panama Canal. Others feel that the cost of such a canal would be prohibitive, and say that a single A-bomb dropped at either end of the tunnel would make it unusable.

The question of what to do about improving the canal or building another one may come before Congress when it meets next January.

—By HOWARD SWEET



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



## Readers Say—

I think it is a good idea to have our congressmen go abroad. They learn about the people and customs of other lands. This helps promote better relations between these countries and the U. S.

CARYL DAMMOND,  
Omaha, Nebraska

★

The free nations should trade more with the communist countries. Of course, we should not send them military items, but increased trade in other goods would help friendly relations.

IRENE OSBORN,  
Knoxville, Tennessee

★

It would not be wise to increase trade with communist lands. Any items we send them will make them stronger. Why should we build them up so they may oppose us?

ARTHUR SHARRON,  
Norfolk, Virginia

★

Most Americans are better off than the majority of people in other lands. We should continue to give aid to needy nations.

JOAN WALTERS,  
Cincinnati, Ohio



We have given other nations a great deal of money since World War II. In order to raise this money, Americans have had to pay high income taxes. I think we should use these funds to help ourselves, for such projects as slum clearance, new schools, and better highways.

NANCY WEIL,  
Detroit, Michigan

★

It is a good idea to sell our farm surpluses to other nations instead of giving them away, thus making these countries dependent on us. Another way to strengthen needy peoples is to support CARE and other organizations which send them food and tools that they can use to help themselves.

STANLEY FLAMING,  
St. Louis, Missouri

★

We should give away our surplus food to underdeveloped countries. Three-fourths of the world's population goes to bed hungry every night, while we have large surpluses of food.

GRACE FLERI,  
Washington, D. C.

★

It is important for every eligible citizen to vote, but it is just as important to know about the candidates and issues. Our country needs leaders who are qualified for their tasks. Do your duty by keeping informed.

JOAN FUESTER,  
Cass City, Michigan



PREPARING a street for paving in Kabul, the Afghanistan capital

## In Distant Afghanistan

United States Assists Asian Land to Check Reds

THE United States is taking a big interest in a small, far-off, little-known, mountainous Asian country—Afghanistan. We are competing against the Soviet Union for the friendship of this land. Our competition is part of the world-wide effort that we and other free nations are making to check communism.

In the past year, the Soviet Union has made fairly substantial gains. The Reds announced a hundred-million-dollar loan to Afghanistan last December. Red workers paved some streets in Kabul, the Afghan capital. Russian engineers have built factories for the Afghans.

The United States has also been active. We've helped build highways. U. S. assistance has paid a part of the cost of a big dam project, which is intended to provide water for irrigating land and to give jobs to about 2,000,000 Afghans.

Unfortunately, the irrigation program hasn't worked out very well. The people aren't yet well enough trained to make best use of modern agricultural methods on land that once was dry and barren.

### Air Transport

Our government is now backing a new program. We're going to help build an Afghan airline, with good airfields and American-built planes. U.S. experts (from Pan American World Airways) will train workers for the new company.

Cost to the United States will be about \$10,000,000. The Afghan government will spend an equal amount for land and labor in building the transport system.

The system will be valuable in several ways. It will provide Afghanistan with good transportation, which is badly needed to supplement highways in a land without railways. The airline will carry passengers and freight to and from other countries. So it will both earn money and make trade easier with other nations.

With its own international airline, Afghanistan will be better able to control its communications with the rest of the world. Landlocked (see map), it now depends mostly on routes through Pakistan and Russia to reach the sea and the outside world.

Russia, as well as the United States, has a hand in building Afghan air-

fields. However, our government feels we are beginning to gain ground against the Reds—with practical aid for far less money than the Russians are spending.

As a country, Afghanistan is important. About as large as Texas, it is a bridge between the Middle East and the Far East. Many fierce and hardy bands of warriors in past centuries crossed Afghanistan to reach India. They used the famous Khyber Pass, which connects Afghanistan with present-day Pakistan. In Red hands, the Pass could one day be used by communist attackers.

### Population Uncertain

No one is quite sure how many people live in Afghanistan, for a complete census has never been made. The latest population estimate is about 13,000,000.

Nearly half of the people live by raising fruit, nuts, and grains. Most of the remaining Afghans tend sheep and cattle. They go wherever they can find grass for their herds. This year, as is their custom, they spent the summer in the cool uplands. Now they are moving their tents into sheltered valleys for the winter.

These wandering herdsmen sell the tightly curled karakul lambskins which we call "Persian lamb" and use in making women's coats. The skins are Afghanistan's leading export.

The people use camels and pack horses to take their goods to market towns. Many of the country people live in thatched huts.

Afghanistan is ruled by a shah (king) and a parliament. Since most of the people do not read or write, they leave government affairs largely to the king. —By TOM HAWKINS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG

## Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 10, 17, 24 and October 1. The answer key appears in the October 8 issue of the Civic Leader. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Many western nations are upset because the president of Egypt (a) says his country alone will control the Suez Canal; (b) has stopped all oil shipments through the canal; (c) refuses to pay any money to the owners of the canal; (d) permits only the ships of communist lands to use the canal.

2. Many Democrats accuse the Eisenhower administration of (a) spending too much money on programs that don't boost our allies' military strength; (b) putting too much emphasis on military rather than economic welfare; (c) giving large-scale economic aid to Russia and China; (d) continuing U. S. foreign aid too long.

3. Before adjourning last summer, Congress (a) decided to spend 10 billion dollars for new schools; (b) raised the minimum wage to \$1.50 per hour; (c) proposed statehood for Alaska and Hawaii by 1960; (d) approved plans to help the states build new highways.

4. Republicans claim that (a) the "massive retaliation" policy of the Democrats brought on the Korean War; (b) the United States ranks first in over-all military strength; (c) we are far in advance of the Russians in every type of weapon; (d) because our foreign policy has been so successful, we can make big cuts in military spending.

5. We have refused to recognize the government of Red China because we believe that such action would (a) appear to give our approval to the methods used by the Reds to conquer China; (b) offend most other western nations; (c) cut off our trade with Japan; (d) weaken the influence of Red China.

6. In connection with our farm problems, Democrats insist that the Eisenhower administration has (a) raised farm prices far beyond the ability of consumers to pay them; (b) cut farm production to a dangerously low level; (c) not shown enough concern over declining farm prices; (d) abandoned all "price support" programs.

7. The stumbling block to unification of Germany has been (a) West Germany's refusal to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) the failure of German industry to make much progress; (c) the refusal of most Germans to accept the idea of a unified country; (d) Russia's refusal to allow free balloting in the German area it controls.

8. A continent on which nationalistic pressures are expected to bring increasing demands for independence is (a) North America; (b) Australia; (c) Africa; (d) South America.

9. According to the GOP, nations in the Soviet bloc act somewhat more reasonably now than they did several years ago, because of (a) better leadership in Moscow; (b) United Nations influence; (c) mysterious reasons, not yet known; (d) firm attitude of Eisenhower.

10. Most of the cases that come before our federal courts usually involve (a) treaties; (b) the Constitution or acts of Congress; (c) violations of state or local laws; (d) rights of minors.

11. Democrats contend that the Eisenhower administration (a) is trying to put the entire electric power industry under government control; (b) shows too little interest in carrying out federal power projects along our rivers; (c) spends too much money on peacetime atomic energy development; (d) is building too many public dams.

12. Republicans charge that our present farm difficulties are due to (a) failure of the "soil bank" plan; (b) refusal of Democrats to approve "price support" payments; (c) increased agri-

(Concluded on page 8)



## Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

cultural production encouraged by unsound policies of previous Democratic administrations; (d) the refusal of farmers to accept "acreage limitations."

13. Farmers now make up (a) 13 per cent of our population; (b) 23 per cent; (c) 38 per cent; (d) 54 per cent.

14. On the subject of national defense, Democrats claim that (a) we now have the strongest military striking force in the world; (b) we are spending far too much on new missile weapons; (c) we are not building sufficient military strength to deal with threats of communist aggression; (d) we have too much air power.

15. In connection with water power and other natural resources, Republicans claim that the Democrats (a) seek too much expansion of federal activities and influence; (b) want to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority; (c) want the states to take over most of Uncle Sam's duties; (d) have blocked an adequate atomic-energy research program.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. The Suez Canal is the only waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

17. On Citizenship Day, September 17, we commemorate the signing of the \_\_\_\_\_.

18. An example of aggressive nationalism is the way in which \_\_\_\_\_ annexed Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

19. In Oregon, Wayne Morse and Douglas McKay oppose each other for the office of \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Before World War II, Adolf Hitler whipped up extreme, fanatical nationalism in \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Which section of divided Germany is very prosperous? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Name the Russian communist boss whose speech attacking Stalin provides the best possible evidence that our political system is far superior to Russia's.

23. Many people living in Cyprus are demanding independence from Britain and union with \_\_\_\_\_.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

- 24. Ezra Benson
- 25. Konrad Adenauer
- 26. Robert Menzies
- 27. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 28. Mao Tse-tung
- A. Prime Minister of Australia
- B. Secretary of Agriculture
- C. Dictator of Red China
- D. Taiwan leader
- E. Chancellor of West Germany
- F. Prime Minister of India

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. Trouble in the Middle East is credited in part to the *machinations* of communist leaders. (a) political machines; (b) underground agents; (c) schemes and plots; (d) military forces.

30. The speaker tried to *elucidate* the problem. (a) explain; (b) ignore; (c) settle; (d) enlarge.

31. The political candidate gave a long *harangue*. (a) dull address; (b) dramatic talk; (c) thoughtfully quiet summary; (d) noisy, raving speech.

32. *Auxiliary* troops were assigned to patrol duty. (a) well trained; (b) very young; (c) additional or supporting; (d) poorly trained.

33. His comment about our foreign policy was *apropos*. (a) surprisingly brief; (b) to the point; (c) very vague; (d) extremely critical.

## A Career for Tomorrow - - - Outdoor Work

**F**ORESTS cover about a third of the land area in the United States. More and more trained workers are being employed by the federal and state governments, and by private industry, to protect and care for this great natural wealth. Hence, there is a growing demand for persons trained in forestry.

**Your duties**, if you choose this field, will include a great deal of out-of-door work in woodlands. If you plan to work for the government, chances are that you will reforest cut-over or abandoned lands, plant trees to help prevent soil erosion and check floods, set up methods of fire control, and plan for wildlife conservation. Government foresters also see to it that campers do not damage our woodlands, and they sometimes teach people to care for their own wooded areas.

Foresters who work for private industry usually plan the cutting and planting of trees, make estimates of standing timber, determine the best methods of cutting trees to insure future growth, and supervise logging and milling of wood products. In addition, some persons trained in this field do research work on new industrial uses for wood products.

Though most foresters are men, a small number of women are also employed in this work, particularly in research fields.

**Your qualifications** should include a keen love for the out-of-doors. In addition, you should have physical stamina, initiative, self-reliance, and a scientific turn of mind.

**Your training**, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you should plan to go to college for a degree in forestry. There, you will study botany, chemistry, geology, and mathematics, in addition to mapping, surveying, and other technical subjects.

If you plan to teach or do special-



FORESTER checking logs

ized research work in this field, you will need to engage in advanced study in forestry beyond the 4-year college course.

There are a number of jobs in forestry that don't require an extensive educational background. You may find a job planting trees, manning fire towers, and guarding wildlife after you finish high school or during your summer vacation. Or you may be employed as a logger.

Your salary, of course, will not be

as high for these jobs as it would be if you were a professional forester, nor will there be many opportunities for advancement. But such work can give you practical experience, and may help you decide whether or not you want to make forestry your career.

**Your income**, as a beginning forester with a B.A. or B.S. degree, will be around \$3,400 annually in both federal service and private industry. Chief foresters earn up to \$10,000 or more a year. State salaries are somewhat lower than these. Most persons trained in this work earn between \$4,500 and \$7,000 a year.

**Advantages** are (1) the work is highly interesting and varied; (2) jobs are fairly plentiful and are likely to be so for some time to come; and (3) the work combines physical and mental activity.

**One disadvantage** is that foresters often work alone at places that are some distance from settled communities. The duties are hard at times and can be dangerous. On the other hand, forestry is a challenging vocation that offers outdoor work to those who desire it.

**Further information** can be secured from the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for "Forestry as a Career," and enclose 15 cents in coin. Information about accredited forestry schools can be obtained from the Society of American Foresters, 919 17th Street, Washington 6, D. C. This group also provides data on forestry careers.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - Harrison to Polk

This is the fifth in a series of articles on our Presidents and the times in which they held office.

**W**ILLIAM Henry Harrison was born in Colonial Virginia in 1773. He served as an army general, governor of Indiana Territory, and member of Congress. He belonged to the new Whig Party, which was formed to oppose Jacksonian policies. Harrison served only a month as President—from March 4, to April 4, 1841. He was the first President to die in office.

**John Tyler**, born in Virginia in 1790, became President at the death of Harrison. A lawyer, Tyler served as a congressman, governor of Virginia, and Vice President under Harrison before entering the White House. Tyler was President from 1841 to 1845. He died in 1862.

Though elected on the Whig ticket, Tyler frequently disagreed with his party on the big issues of the day. He vetoed Whig-supported measures to boost tariff rates and to establish a new national bank. Angry Whigs in the House of Representatives introduced a resolution to impeach Tyler, but the move failed.

Florida was admitted to the Union in 1845. Just before leaving the White House, Tyler signed a resolution for the admission of Texas as a

state. But Texas didn't actually enter the Union until later in 1845 when James Polk was President.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Britain settled the boundary line between Maine and Canada in 1842. Around the same time, the United States made an agreement with China for trade with that country.

The first commercial telegraph began operation between Baltimore and Washington, D. C., in 1844. Meanwhile, pioneers were pushing west-

ward along the Oregon Trail to find new homes in the Pacific Northwest.

California for the United States, settling the Oregon boundary dispute with Britain, and reducing our tariffs.

Despite strong opposition from the Whigs and others, Polk's supporters succeeded in getting Congress to cut tariffs early in his administration.

In 1846, the United States and Britain agreed on a boundary line for the Oregon Territory in the Pacific Northwest. Both sides gave up some of their former claims to territory in the area.

An opportunity to annex California, which Mexico claimed as her territory, came when war broke out between the United States and Mexico in 1846.

In 1848, Mexico agreed to a peace. Under the peace terms, we acquired California and a big slice of territory between Texas and California. In all, 1,200,000 square miles of territory (more than a third of the present land area of the United States) were added to the nation during Polk's administration. With minor exceptions, the country's boundaries as they exist today were achieved under Polk.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848. This event set off a new wave of westward migration of pioneers and prospectors.

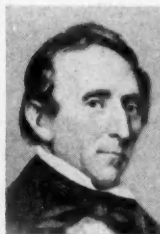
Abroad, Europe was rocked by a series of revolutions in the late 1840's. Uprisings occurred in France, Austria, and other nearby lands.

In 1848, Karl Marx, a German who was forced into exile for his revolutionary activities, published his "Communist Manifesto." In it, he outlined his plans for a communist dictatorship.

—By ANTON BERLE



Harrison



Tyler



Polk

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